

✓LR-10/21/92 NRHP-12/17/92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood

other names/site number DHR 68-52

2. Location

street & number 13011 Greenwood Road N/A not for publication

city or town Orange  vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Orange code 137 zip code 22960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Hugh C. Miller 11/5/92  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Director, VA Department of Historic Resources  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Greenwood  
Name of Property

Orange Co., VA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1	0	sites
1	3	structures
0	0	objects
4	5	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
Domestic: Secondary Structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
Domestic: Secondary Structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal  
Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
walls Wood: Weatherboard  
roof Metal; synthetic  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Greenwood  
Name of Property

Orange Co., Virginia  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c1820-c1850

**Significant Dates**

c1820

c1850

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

VA Dept. of Historic Resources

221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

Greenwood  
Name of Property

Orange Co., Virginia  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 111 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	750980	4235040
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	750670	4234540

3	17	750140	4234400
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	750190	4235220

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Denise Apland (Edited by Julie Vosmik, DHR)

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 1992

street & number 13709 Cabells Mill Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Centreville state VA zip code 22020

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. William Collier

street & number P.O. Box 668 telephone (703) 672-2706

city or town Orange state VA zip code 22960

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

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### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Greenwood, lying one mile west of Orange, Virginia, is a Federal timber-frame house built circa 1820 in the traditional I-house form. It is a three-bay building over a raised basement, with a one-bay, single-pile timber-frame wing addition, built circa 1850, extending from the north gable end. A modern kitchen, breezeway and garage form a one-story ell on its east elevation. Standing on a rise on a 111 acre farm in the rolling Piedmont region of Virginia, Greenwood commands an arresting view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. The house and its setting retain a high degree of physical integrity.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Located on Route 635, Greenwood is approached from the west by an asphalt drive that ends in a parking area to the rear of the house. It is located in an area where the I-house form predominates, typically interpreted in the Greek Revival style. Greenwood, therefore, stands apart from its neighbors for its Federal influence. The front facade is oriented to the west, overlooking acres of farmland.

Greenwood's original single-pile frame structure is approximately 41' x 17'6", has three bays, a center-passage plan, two stories over a raised basement, a gable roof and two exterior-end chimneys. The original beaded weatherboard has been extensively repaired with plain weatherboard. The brick foundation walls are laid in Flemish bond and have also been repaired with five-course common bond.

Window bays are placed symmetrically along the front and rear elevations and have wooden two-panel fixed-louvre shutters. Replaced in 1987, the windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash on the first floor level and eight-over-twelve double-hung sash on the second floor level. The sills are molded. The Greek Revival-style trim appears to be modern, as it is affixed with wire nails. The basement has three six-light casement windows on the front elevation, and one on the rear elevation.

The front and rear entrances are six-panel double doors surmounted by four-light transoms. Both have three-panel fixed louvre shutters. The front doors' two top panels and separating rails have been replaced with three lights.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

2

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

In the Greek Revival-style, the front entry porch has brick piers supporting a one-story wooden porch with a gable roof and triangular pediment supported by square paired columns. A balustrade with unturned balusters, molded handrails and square newel posts encompasses the porch and its flight of seven closed-string risers. The rear entrance has a modern brick stoop and serves as the main entrance door from a birch path leading from the parking area in the rear of the house.

The chimneys are laid in Flemish bond, have stepped shoulders at the first and second-story levels and stepped bases. The chimney caps have been replaced. The north chimney, initially an exterior-end chimney, is now enclosed by an interior partition wall between the original structure and wing.

The roof is of standing-seam metal with a plain boxed wooden cornice, shingle molding, and gutters at the eaves. Elliptical attic vents are placed under the eave at the gable end of the house.

Greenwood was enlarged around 1850 with a timber-framed, single-pile, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed wing on the north gable end, which was heated on both levels by an exterior-end chimney. Measuring 17'6" x 23'9", the addition is flush with the main block on the front elevation and extends approximately six feet beyond the main block on the rear. This structure is clad with weatherboard. Modern additions include the ell extension on the east elevation of the wing and a basement stair covered by a weatherboard and latticework shed on the northeast corner of the wing. Early photos show what appears to be a two-story, gable-roofed, timber-frame structure standing where the ell extension is now. This structure was not connected to the house, although it was probably no more than ten feet from the exterior door of the wing. It is impossible to tell how long that building stood; but in the 1930s it was used as a dwelling, according to Beulah Richards Napier, who resided at Greenwood.

As in the main block, the windows of the ell are modern replacements. The west facade is pierced with one window of six-over-six double-hung sash. The north facade has three window bays. Some early photos of the house show the northwest bay as a side entrance with a raised wooden porch. This porch and entrance were added sometime in the early 20th century and replaced with a window by the current owners. A window of six-over-six double-hung sash on the southeast elevation lights the interior stair landing. At the 1/2 story level, modern dormers on the east and west elevations have six-over-six double-hung sash,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 3

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and at the gable end are three small awning windows. The trim and sills are identical to those of the original house, indicating that all such trim was likely replaced at the same time.

The kitchen, added in the late 1930s, is clad with weatherboard and has an extremely low-pitched metal gable roof. On the south elevation is a sliding plate-glass window, while on the north elevation is a plate-glass window flanked by two four-over-four double-hung sash windows. A lightly framed and screened breezeway connects the kitchen to the two-car garage clad with weatherboard.

The interior plan of Greenwood consists of a central hall flanked by a parlor to the south and a dining room to the north. All three rooms have plaster walls and original eleven-inch baseboards, wainscotting, door trim, six-inch chair rails of Federal design, pine floors and modern crown molding. Federal-style mantels in both rooms are tripartite, with rounded ovolo molding on the architrave, and reed pilasters on a column base. Six-panel doors connect these two rooms to the central hall, whereas a five-panel door accesses the rear ell. The main stair, located in the northwest corner of the hall, is an enclosed, single-run stair.

The dimensions of the second floor relect those of the first. The central upstairs hall accesses bedrooms on the north and south, a bathroom on the west, and is lit by the central window of the east elevation. A trap door in the ceiling opens into an unfinished attic. Original woodwork in the Federal style consists of baseboards, wainscotting and chair rails. Simple mantels are in the Greek Revival style. The only original door trim is located in the central passage leading into the north bedroom, and, with the exception of the north bedroom door, the six-panel doors are modern replacements. Closets were added to both bedrooms in the 1930s.

The raised basement of the original portion of the house originally was a kitchen, as evidenced by a large fireplace on the south wall. There is no mantel; rather there is a narrow plain shelf above the arched opening. The basement may have been partitioned to provide for an unheated room to the north. The basement space was altered in the 1940s to accomodate a laundry room and access to the basement of the wing addition that was excavated to provide a furnace room in the 1930s. Alterations include the addition of paneling and removal of the original ceiling.

The wing is entered from the main block on the first floor through doors on the northeast and northwest sides of the dining room. Possibly the entrance on the east was an exterior door originally, as its dimensions vary from the door frame on the west, being two inches lower and narrower. The trim is identical to the dining room and parlor door trim. The four-panel west door and its trim are Greek Revival in style, while the east is Federal.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 4

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Originally one room, the wing was divided into a library, passage, and bathroom in the late 1930s. The library is entered through the dining room on the south, and the passage on the east. The only early woodwork is an Italianate mantel on the north wall. Plaster walls reach to a dropped ceiling, and the south wall of the library encloses the original exterior-end chimney, which previously was plastered and left exposed.

The original exterior door of the wing now leads to the kitchen. Located in the southeast corner of the wing is a double-run enclosed stair. The chamber on the 1/2 story level has a dropped ceiling and plaster walls. The Greek Revival door and window trim are unique to this room and the mantel has both Greek Revival and Italianate elements. Modern dormers are located on the east on west elevations.

One original dependency stands to the northeast of the house. It is a two-bay, gable-roofed, 11' x 9" square, one-story structure on a stone foundation. The walls are clad in beaded weatherboard. Originally unheated, a cinderblock chimney flue was added in the 20th century. On the west elevation is a modern porch and the entrance has a wood plank door. A window of two-over-two double-hung sash on the west elevation, and a six-over-six double-hung window on the south elevation have plain wooden frames attached with wire nails. The north elevation includes a large octagonal plate-glass window added in the 1950s. A stone-lined well with a pump is located directly to the east is a contributing structure. The twentieth-century wood shelter is considered non-contributing.

Four non-contributing resources are located on the property, none dating from Greenwood's period of significance. Two outbuildings are aligned with the early dependency. The first stands on a stone foundation and is sheathed with weatherboard. It is used as a storage shed. The other is similar in construction, but has been renovated as a guest cottage. A twentieth-century barn is located approximately 780 feet to the west of the house. It measures 48' x 41'. A two-stall stable in deteriorated condition is located approximately 170' south of the garage.

The landscape surrounding Greenwood has changed little over time. The area next to the outbuildings has crop marks that possibly delineate previous structures, gardens, and yard areas. A modern retaining wall and other decorative landscape features have been added by the present owners next to the original outbuilding. There is evidence of early terracing that now slopes to a large garden north of the house. The pasture areas and bottomland surrounding Greenwood are used for agriculture and grazing. One lonely grave is located to the northwest of the house in a small copse of overgrown boxwood. The grave of Mary Roberta Macon, aged nine, who died in 1843, is considered a contributing site.

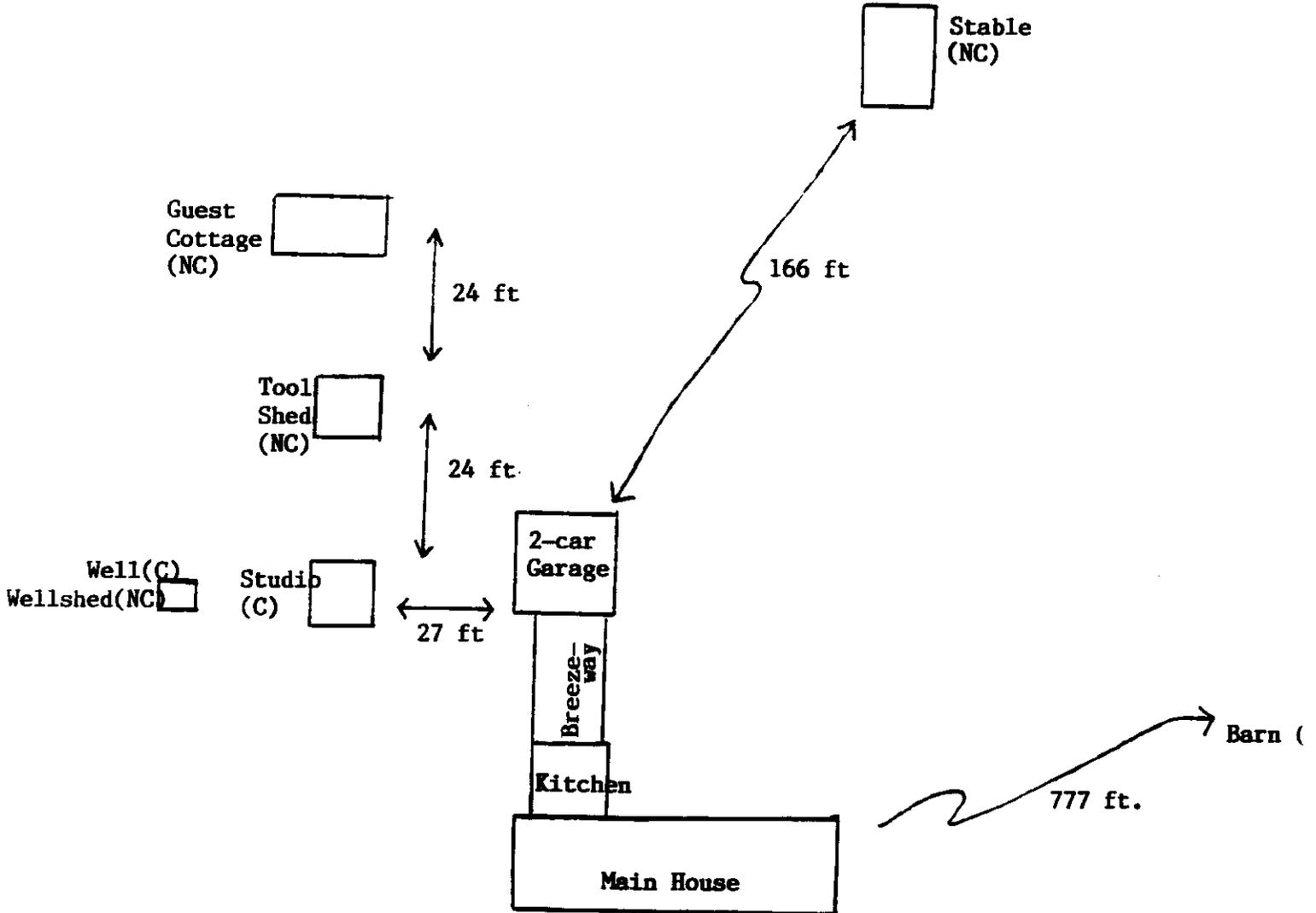
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Greenwood, Orange Co., VA

Sketch Map



Grave (C)  
↓  
North

Not to scale

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 6

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When constructed about 1820, Greenwood was one of the first I-houses in Orange County. Today it remains as a remarkably early example of this house form. The one-and-a-half-story mid-nineteenth-century addition is characteristic of an enhancement made by a family that had achieved prosperity. The seat of the Macons, a prominent local family, the house retains its integrity of plan and details, as well as rural setting.

### JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Greenwood is eligible under Criterion C as an unusually early and intact example of the I-house form in Orange County. The house and one early outbuilding retain their physical integrity and are located within an appropriate and little-altered rural setting.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Among the early houses of Orange County, Greenwood, along with a very few others, employed the I-house form decades before it became common in the area. The others included Ridgefield, built in the late eighteenth century by Jonathon Cowherd; Weston, built by Dr. Charles Beale in 1820; Annadale, constructed in the late eighteenth century by John Tayloe Hamilton; and Annandale built in 1805 by Reuben Boston.<sup>1</sup>

The majority of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century houses in Orange County were 1 1/2 story frame or log dwellings that were enlarged over the years. A number of these employed a hall and parlor plan, while others had only one room on each level. Many of Orange County's landowners first lived in such houses. A typical house of the era was the Old Bell House, built by Robert Kendall about 1800: "a log-bodied, hall-and-parlor plan home, with gable roof and stone end chimneys. A story and a half high, it measures twenty eight by sixteen feet."<sup>2</sup> The I-house form became quite popular near mid-century, replacing the earlier hall-and-parlor form. The early date of Greenwood sets it apart from its contemporaries and it survives today as a valuable and unusually early example of a form that later become commonplace.

Greenwood is linked with the history of Orange County from the earliest days of settlement. The house stands on a small portion of the 6,500 acre tract originally patented by John Baylor in 1726, when the area was still part of Spotsylvania County.<sup>3</sup> Baylor was a wealthy planter from King and Queen County and a partner in some of the land enterprises of Alexander Spotswood.<sup>4</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 7

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Baylor's patent was among the first recorded, and although not the largest tract conveyed, it was by no means the smallest. There is documentary evidence that Baylor built a house called Greenwood on this land, but its exact location remains unknown. Road orders of the time show that he petitioned the county to construct roads near his plantation and was responsible for the clearing and upkeep of such. Baylor died in 1772, leaving the property to his son John Baylor, Jr.<sup>5</sup> He continued to farm the property, and after his death in 1808, the estate was divided in lots and sold. Greenwood stands on lot number four, purchased by Thomas Macon in 1812.

Thomas Macon had moved from Hanover County and married Sarah Madison, daughter of James Madison, Sr., in 1790.<sup>6</sup> In marrying Sarah Madison, Macon allied himself with one of the most influential families in the region. His brother-in-law, James Madison, Jr., had already written the Bill of Rights of the United States and was known as the "Father of the Constitution." In 1799 the Macons purchased a large estate of more than 1,800 acres and built their home Somerset in 1803. The Macons had seven children; two sons, Catlett Conway Macon and James Madison Macon, settled in the area and became large landowners themselves.

Reuben Conway, son of Catlett Conway, married his cousin Lucy Macon. It is not clear where Reuben and Lucy lived during the first years of their marriage, as Reuben owned no land, but by 1820 they were living at Greenwood. Thomas Macon had purchased two tracts of Baylor land of 430 and 314 acres respectively, in 1813 and 1816, and deeded them to Lucy in 1818.<sup>7</sup> When Lucy acquired this property, the only buildings standing were "tenements," which were likely the homes of the two female slaves and their children deeded to Lucy at the same time.<sup>8</sup>

The land tax records of 1820 show that buildings valued at \$1,125 stood on the 430-acre tract. Greenwood was, therefore, constructed sometime between 1818 and 1820, a fact confirmed by architectural evidence. Census records show that the Conways owned thirty six slaves in 1820. Reuben also owned other parcels of land in the area and court records demonstrate that he was often appointed to administer estates matters and witnessed many of his neighbors' wills. It seems that the Conways were an integral part of Orange County society.

The Conways had no children. Following Reuben Conway's death in 1838, his estate was left to his "beloved wife Lucy."<sup>9</sup> The inventory taken after his death suggests that Conway was a relatively well-to-do farmer and shows that the wing addition of Greenwood had not yet been built. When the 1840 census was taken, Lucy lived alone. By 1843 she had extended her household to include Mary Roberta Macon, age nine, daughter of her brother Catlett Conway Macon. The child died in 1843 and is buried on the Greenwood property.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 8

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The land tax records show that higher taxes were assessed on Greenwood in 1850, pointing to the wing addition being constructed by that time. At this time two of Lucy's brothers and a nephew were residing at Greenwood. Lucy's brother Ambrose is listed in the 1850 census as being a carpenter by profession. The timber frame of this wing addition, with its hand-hewn members, summer beam, and joinery, suggests that the fifty-two-year-old Ambrose designed the structure employing the earlier methods of construction he learned as a young man.

In 1860 Lucy appeared to be at her most prosperous. Her real estate was valued at \$2800, and her personal estate at \$15,637. She owned fifty two slaves, of which only eight males and nine females were of working age. Following her death in 1871, Greenwood was divided among her nieces and nephews. Thomas N. Macon lived at Greenwood until his death, and the property was sold out of the family in 1900 to George Hoffman.<sup>10</sup> In 1938 the property was divided and sold in two parcels, with the house passing through six different owners until 1970 when George Adams purchased both parcels.<sup>11</sup> Colonel and Mrs. William Collier, the present owners, purchased the property in 1973.<sup>12</sup>

1. Ann Miller, Antebellum Orange, pages 37, 54, 55.
2. *Ibid.*, page 175.
3. Wlysses P. Joyner, "Orange County Land Patents," page 24 (reference, Virginia Land Patents, Book 12, page 499)
4. *Ibid*, page 25
5. Spotsylvania County Will Book A, page 105
6. Macon Family Bible; property of Conway Knox, Richmond, Virginia
7. Orange County Deed Book 27, pages 270 and 272.
8. *Ibid.*
9. Orange County Will Book 8, page 346.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 8 Page 9

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10. Orange County Deed Book 58, page 375.
11. Orange County Deed Book 244, page 297.
12. Orange County Deed Book 270, page 330

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 9 Page 10

Baylor, John IV. "Diary of a Journey from Newmarket to Warm Springs, Augusta County, Virginia". Box 4, Baylor Family Papers, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Brockman, William Everett. Orange County Families, Volume Three. Minneapolis: Midland National Bank, 1959.

Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin. Genealogy of the Glassel Family. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1979.

Joyner, Ulysses. Orange County Land Patents. Orange: The Orange County Historical Society, Inc., 1985.

The First Settlers of Orange County, Virginia.  
Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1987.

Macon, T.J. Reminiscences of the First Company of Richmond Howitzers. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, no date.

Macon Family Bible. Property of Conway Knox, Richmond, Virginia. [photocopy]. Orange County Historical Society.

Madison Papers. Reel 12, May 28 and June 13, 1810. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Miller, Ann L. Antebellum Orange: The Pre-Civil War Homes, Public Buildings, and Historic Sites of Orange County, Virginia. Orange: Moss Publications, 1988.

Historic Roads of Virginia: Orange County Road Orders, 1750-1800

Obituary. Richmond Enquirer. October 1843 and June 1836.

Orange County Deed Books 4, 25, 27, 58, 244, 270. Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Orange County Land Tax Records 1782-1850. Virginia State Library.

Orange County Will Books 6, 8, 10, 12, 13. Orange County Courthouse.

Peterson, M.D., Ed. James Madison: A Biography In His Own Words. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 1974.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 9 Page 11

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Scott, W.W. A History of Orange County, Virginia. Richmond:  
Everett Wadley Company, 1907.

Sparacio, Ruth L. and Sam. Orange County Will Abstracts. 1985.  
Prince William County Library.

Spotsylvania County Will Book "A". Spotsylvania County Courthouse.

Thomas, W.B. Patriots of the Upcountry - Orange County in the  
Revolution. Orange: Orange Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

Virginia Census Records, Orange County. 1782-1870. Prince  
William County Library.

Virginia Slave Schedules, Orange County. 1850, 1860. Prince  
William County Library.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Greenwood, Orange County, Virginia

Section number 10 Page 12

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## Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1 17 750980 4235040, 2 17 750670 4234540, 3 17 750140 4234400, 4 17 750190 4235220.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, outbuildings, gravesite and fields that have been historically associated with Greenwood and that maintain historic integrity.



Filtration Plant

Poplar Laurel

Sewage Disposal

Grymes Sch

TELEPHONE

Radio Tower (WJMA)

Orange

NORTH

West View Cem

Graham Cem

ROUTE 20

SOUTHERN

Orange

(BM 927)

Prospect Heights Sch

Cem

SOUTHERN

ROUTE 635

GREENWOOD

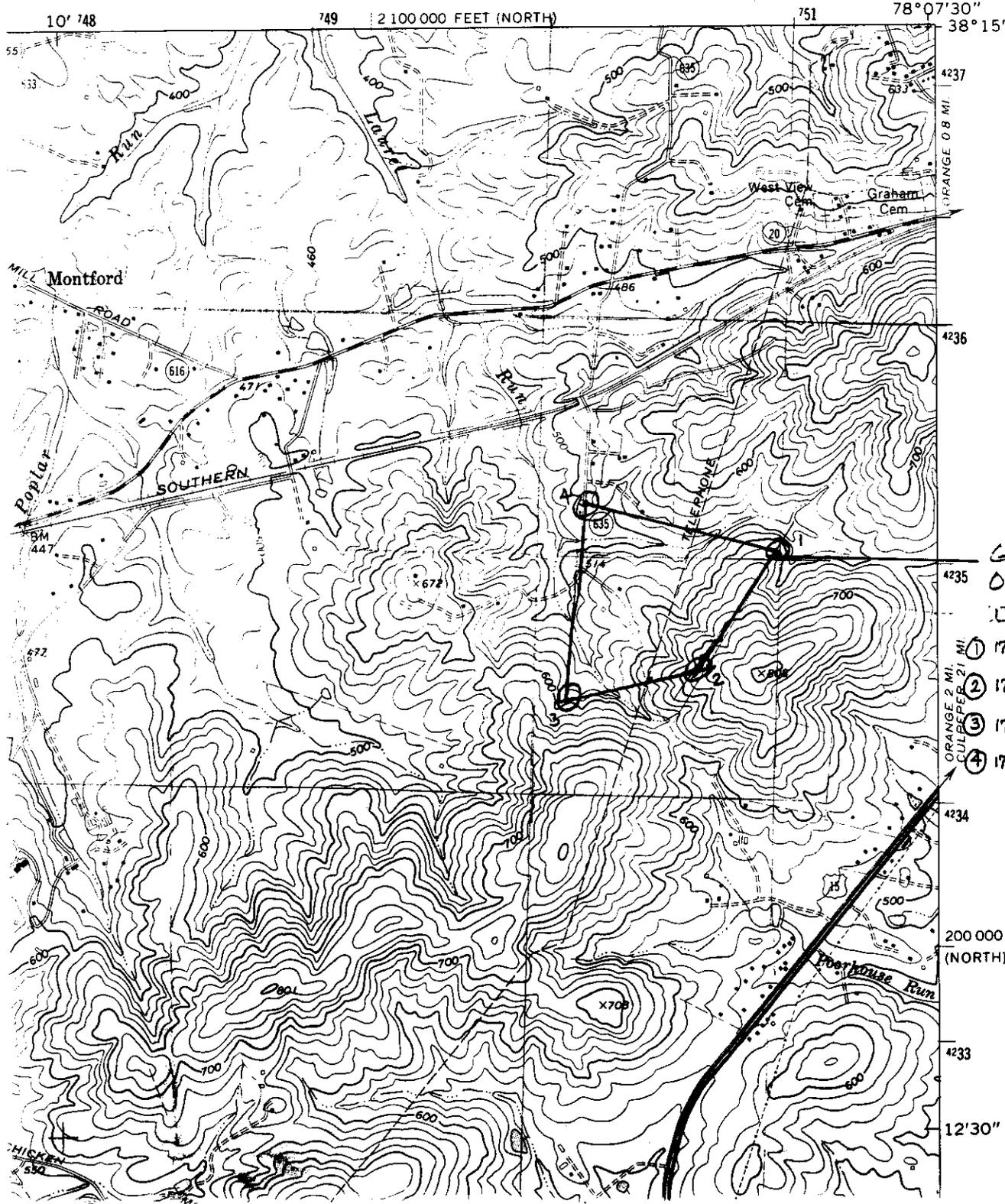
Drive-in Theater

ORANGE

Tomahawk

GORDONSVILLE QUADRANGLE  
 VIRGINIA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
 NW/4 GORDONSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

5360 / SE  
 (RAPIDAN)



GREENWOOD  
 ORANGE CO, VA  
 LOTS:

ORANGE 2 MI. CULPEPER 21 MI.	①	17	750980	4235040
	②	17	750670	4234540
	③	17	750140	4234400
	④	17	750190	4235220

200 000 FEET  
 (NORTH)